

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS AND THE CANCER IN A RIVERSIDE POPULATION IN NORTHERN BRAZIL

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Introduction: Sexually transmitted Infections (STIs) pose a significant public health challenge, especially in vulnerable populations such as riverine communities in the Amazon. They face barriers to accessing health services, limited sexual education and unfavorable socioeconomic conditions, factors that contribute to the high prevalence of STIs and their complications, including cancer. HPV (Human Papillomavirus), for example, is associated with cervical cancer, while hepatitis B and C can lead to liver cancer. In this context, it is crucial to understand the relationship between STIs and cancer, prevention strategies and control strategies. **Objectives:** analyze the prevalence of STIs and their association with cancer in a riverside population. **Methods:** An observational, cross-sectional study with a quantitative approach was conducted in a riverside community located in the state of Pará. The sample consisted of 46 randomly selected adults. Structured questionnaires were applied to collect sociodemographic, behavioral, and health history data. In addition, rapid tests were performed to detect HIV, syphilis, hepatitis B and C, and material was collected for HPV analysis. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics, using SPSS software. CAAE: 84606024.9.0000.5173, Opinion Number: 7.331.126. **Results:** Indicated a significant prevalence of STIs in the population studied. Syphilis had a rate of 6.15%, HIV 0.61%, and coinfection was observed in 0.61% of cases. HPV analysis revealed a high rate of infection, especially among women over 40 years of age. In addition, factors such as multiple sexual partners, low educational level, lack of condom use, and lack of access to health services were identified as determinants for the higher prevalence of STIs. It was also observed that the lack of diagnosis and adequate treatment contributes to the evolution of infections to more serious stages, including cancer. **Conclusion:** The high prevalence of STIs and their association with cancer in the riverside population of northern Brazil highlights the urgent need for public policies targeting this community. It is essential to implement health education programs, expand access to diagnostic and treatment services, and promote awareness about the importance of condom use and regular examinations.

Keywords: Early Detection of Cancer; Riverside Population; Sexually Transmitted Diseases.